Alexander B. Andrews

A Century of Statistics of the Episcopal Church 1832 - 1934

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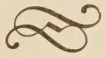
A Century of Statistics

of

The Episcopal Church
1832—1934

By Triennial Periods

COMPILED BY
ALEXANDER B. ANDREWS
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA



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A CENTURY OF STATISTICS

OF

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

1832—1934

By Triennial Periods

In 1931, when this writer was elected a deputy to the General Convention meeting at Denver, Colorado, being interested in church statistics, and having compiled a partial table from the statistics set forth in an incomplete set of the Living Church Annuals, which extended only to 1916, this writer, through the files of the Living Church Annual, in the Kemp P. Battle Collection at the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and the Congressional Library, Washington, D. C., carried the table back to 1876. That table of statistics formed the basic facts on which was prepared a monograph entitled "Fifty Years of Statistics" which was printed and distributed to a number of Church people, clergy and laity. For that monograph, the Library of Congress issued a library card.

Later, that table was printed in the 1932 Living Church Annual, after which this writer carried the table back to 1849, which table since that date has been annually brought forward in the Living Church Annual (1937 Living Church Annual, pages 408-411), which is by far the most complete table of Church statistics now extant.

A fortunate purchase of a complete set of the Journals of the General Convention (the Bioren Reprint from 1784 to 1814), which was added to a set of the Living Church Annuals running from 1885 down to date, has given an opportunity for a study of Church statistics which is afforded to very few persons outside of the work room of a very extensive University Library.

Recently, in examining the old Journals of the General Convention, the writer came across the splendid table of Church statistics set forth in 1850, pages 187-190, and in 1853, pages 285-289, which gives the Church statistics assembled for the several trienniums commencing with 1832. Further study of the Convention Journals acquainted the writer with the later republication of those statistics in the Journal of 1883, pages 466 to 471, and pages 486 to 489. That article, on page 486, assembled a comparative table of statistics for the several triennial conventions showing the number of dioceses, parishes, clergy, whole number of communicants, and the number of baptisms. Also, on page 487, a table of comparisons for each of the 10-year periods from 1790 to 1880 showing the number of dioceses, clergy, and communicants, as well as the population at each of these ten decennial years.

In the 1937 Living Church Annual, page 401, is that same table with the addition of the ratio of communicants to population and a recital of the source of information, giving these facts for the census years of 1830 to 1930.

When one finds such material as this and studies such statistics, assisted by competent clerical assistants who tabulate adding machines, as well as take dictation and typewrite thoughts, it makes one think of the lines by Rudyard Kipling in the poem "The Builder" where he describes coming upon quarried stone, beautifully hewn, which he put to use, so many of which stanzas ended with the refrain,

"After me cometh the Builder,
Tell him that I too do know."

In the preparation of this monograph, one will realize that the statistics are taken from the printed page of the General Convention Journal, while the table of percentages has been prepared by this writer, as an aid to the reader and a sidelight on the statistics.

The statistics herein assembled consist of:

Table I (in four parts), showing the leading Church statistics (all financial statistics omitted) as set forth in the tabulated statistics for the 35 trienniums 1832 to 1934.

Table II. A table showing for the 35 triennial periods, the number of communicants and population at the close of each triennium and the communicant percentages of baptisms, infant, adult, and total, confirmations, marriages, burials, Sunday School officers and teachers and pupils, the sittings in churches, and the sittings in churches where seats are wholly free. It also shows the ratio of population to each communicant and to each clergyman. Also, the ratio of communicants to clergy.

Table III is a resume of the selected statistics for each of the fifteen 10-year periods from 1790 to 1930, showing the number of dioceses, clergy, communicants and population, at each decennial period. Also, the ratio of population to communicants at the eleven decennial periods 1830 to 1930. Also, the decennial increase of communicants and of population and the same figures worked out into percentages. Further, it contains these same figures for the years 1931 to 1936, which are taken from the table in the Living Church Annual. On these statistics the forecast for the 1940 figures has been worked out.

Table IV is a count of the clergy for the triennial period 1792 to 1829 made up from the printed clergy list in the Convention Journal, supplemented with information from the report of the Committee on the State of the Church.

In these tables, the numbers in parentheses show the number of dioceses that made reports.

Any student of statistics will find numerous entries which he would wish more complete and also find several omissions which he would wish could be supplied. No attempt has been made to supply necessary figures, as statistics must be chronicled accurately. However, in making the table of percentages, there have been numerous missing figures approximated, and where they have been inserted, the letter "(A)" has been used to show that such was done.

As to who was the compiler of the information brought forward in the 1850 and 1853, as well as previous years, this writer is unable to state. However, as Bishop William Stevens Perry was one of Committee on the State of the Church in 1880 and 1883, and in Volume Two of "The History of the American Episcopal Church," pages 380-382, printed in 1885, he uses the statistics down to 1883 from the General Convention Journals, which he credits "Prepared by the Committee on Church Growth, Rev. B. J. Douglass, Chairman," it would seem that this compilation could be identified. It is a most valuable and useful work, and time will still more attest to its value.

The first compilation of statistics of the General Convention as found in the Journals, seem to be 1832, pages 132 to 134, which give meager (we class it that today) statistics from the dioceses. Following that are statistics in succeeding years, 1835, pages 139 to 142; 1838, pages 141 to 144; 1841, pages 147 to 150; 1844, pages 211 to 214; 1847, pages 198 to 201; 1850, pages 187 to 190; 1853, pages 285 to 289. The later publications are 1883, pages 466 to 472, and pages 488 to 489. These pages are mines of valuable statistics.

In 1919, the Committee on the State of the Church (page 510) was displeased with the table of statistics prepared, and evidently took the view that they were for the immediate present and not for people to use in the far future, hence they refused to print the statistics because they were so inaccurate.

IS THE NUMBER OF CLERGY INCREASING?

The fact that the number of clergy has increased from 176 in 1792 to 6,102 in 1934 might lead one to believe that the situation of the unemployed clergyman was being over aggravated. Again, one should consider the conditions existing when the statistics of one period are compared with another.

In Table I is set forth the number of clergy at the close of each of the triennial years. These statistics, through a search of the lists of clergy in the General Convention Journals, aided by report of the Committee on the State of the Church, have been carried back to 1792. This makes the most complete item of statistics, in point of consecutiveness, that is chronicled in this monograph. The tabulation as to the several dioceses by the triennial years 1792 to 1829 is set forth in Table IV.

In Table III is set forth the percentage of clergymen to population from 1832 to 1934. Just here it is well to give these same percentages for the years 1792 to 1829, which are as follows:

RATIO OF CLERGY TO POPULATION 1792-1829

Year	*Number*	*Ratio*
1785	.....	.....
1786	.....	.....
1789	.....	.....
1792	176	23,827
1795	176	26,178
1799	219	23,557
1801	211	25,997
1804	215	28,209
1808	167	40,943
1811	177	42,145
1814	184	44,452
1817	262	32,969
1820	309	31,192
1823	362	29,226
1826	454	25,436
1829	484	25,860

Examining these ratios (which are affected by inadequate statistics), it will be seen that 125 years ago there was one clergyman to approximately 25,000 of population. The number of clergymen increased faster than the population and in the 1890's the ratio got down to average under 14,000. In 1931-1934 the ratio was approximately 20,000 of population to each clergyman.

In the meantime, considering the communicant statistics from 1832 to 1934, when the ratio of communicants to each clergyman has increased from 52 communicants to 219 communicants, this is corroboratory evidence that the membership strength of the Episcopal Church is in the cities and towns, rather than in the wide open country. It mirrors the development in the cities where larger units are used than in the small towns. Judging both by ratio of population to clergy and communicant to clergy, the number of clergy is proportionately less today than 100 years ago.

ORDINATIONS

It is entertaining to notice the table of ordinations of deacons and priests. The number ordained in the earlier years looks small in comparison to the present day, and on the apparent increase in the number one would be justified in the statement that there were too many ordinations, but such is not the fact.

The test of whether or not there are too many ordinations has to be considered in the light of the surrounding circumstances of the times; therefore,

it is proper to ask the question, if there are relatively more ordinations today than in former years? This question easily answers itself when the percentage of ordinations of deacons and priests are taken on the total number of clergymen at the beginning of the year. Such a table as that works out as follows:

	Deacons	*Priests*
1832	24.586	19.008
1835	32.277	22.972
1838	28.047	23.460
1841	19.663	17.665
1844	18.155	16.730
1847	22.171	17.609
1850	15.740	16.239
1853	9.370	9.563
1856	15.383	13.749
1859	16.466	13.019
1862	11.767	10.799
1865	(A) 11.942	(A) 11.023
1868	12.734	11.469
1871	14.199	11.307
1874	14.255	10.778
1877	11.762	11.276
1880	12.589	10.713
1883	12.190	10.700
1886	10.973	10.780
1889	10.026	8.882
1892	12.168	10.619
1895	14.611	12.023
1898	12.266	12.400
1901	10.429	10.925
1904	10.075	9.020
1907	9.380	9.147
1910	9.926	9.532
1913	9.885	9.196
1916	9.365	9.118
1919	(A) 7.791	(A) 7.843
1922	6.270	6.632
1925	8.174	7.354
1928	8.574	8.002
1931	9.076	8.995
1934	8.342	8.034
1937	?	?

Examining that table, it will be seen that the ordinations of deacons prior to the Civil War, averaged in excess of 15%. Since 1916 they have averaged less than 8½%. In the same way, the ordinations of the priests, which practically averaged 11% from 1856 to 1895, have now declined to 8%.

The figures for 1865 and 1919 being absent from the table, these had to be approximated.

Looking over the table, one can see the World War reflected in the low percentage for the triennium of 1922. The same applies to the triennium of 1919.

The statistics of the Civil War period had to be approximated and it is probable that the statistics are not accurate.

Studying the trend of the times, as shown in the above table, one is led to the belief that today there are relatively fewer ordinations than heretofore.

Naturally that is to be expected with all the Bishops requiring higher educational standards of candidates. Today it is the exception for one to be ordained who is not a college graduate. Again, when one considers the disproportion in the ratio of communicants to clergy (219 communicants to each clergyman in 1934, as compared with 67 communicants to each clergyman in 1844), it is expected that there would be a drop in the relative percentages of the ordinations.

With the lower percentage rate keeping the ministry supplied, it looks like that the life of the average clergyman has been lengthened just like other people, by the advance of medical science and preventative medicine. This lengthening of the life of the average clergyman is a factor that will be reckoned with in the Church Pension Fund and directly raises that question.

AGE GRADE OF POPULATION

The political economist tells us that the age grade of the American population is shifting and that today 18% of the population is twenty-nine (29) years of age and younger, while fifty years ago that group aggregated 28% of the population of the United States.

Is this situation reflected in the statistics of the church? How could it be located and identified?

The aggregate number of infant baptisms tabulated, showing 3,668,342, while the adult baptisms aggregate 858,677, rate in the proportion of four infant baptisms to one adult. Examining earlier figures, it will be seen that the ratio was originally about six to one, while in the later years it runs down to four to one, and sometimes less. These comparisons look like the average age grade of the baptized church people is shifting to an older group, just as is the case with the United States population at large.

CONFIRMATIONS AND INFANT BAPTISMS

Another sidelight on the advancing average age grade of the baptized membership will be shed by a comparison between the confirmations and the infant baptisms, as one is typical of a mature group and the other of infancy.

The total number of confirmations aggregate 3,392,370 and the total number of infant baptisms aggregate 3,368,342.

It will be noticed that in the triennium of 1934, the confirmations aggregated 201,224 and the infant baptisms 152,180. Does that relative situation exist in previous years? The triennium of 1832 showed 10,836 confirmations and 19,138 infant baptisms, which relatively is the reverse of the situation here shown.

In order to make a comparison, it is well to consider these statistics over the several trienniums, and in the table below is set out, for each triennium, in the first column the number of confirmations, in the second column the infant baptisms, and in the third column the ratio between confirmations and infant baptisms, which table is as follows:

Year	*Confirmations*	*Infant Baptisms*	*Ratio*
1832	10,836	19,138	177
1835	10,277	10,371	101
1838	11,866	14,964	126
1841	14,767	22,496	152
1844	22,214	30,254	136
1847	15,918	23,551	148
1850	18,937	33,072	176
1853	23,884	30,254	127
1856	30,664	56,132	183
1859	43,401	74,553	172
1862	33,494	60,449	180

(*Continued on page 8*)

Year	*Confirmations*	*Infant Baptisms*	*Ratio*
1865	46,717	66,954	143
1868	59,940	77,869	130
1871	70,396	92,274	131
1874	73,270	95,164	129
1877	77,638	101,847	131
1880	79,011	109,214	138
1883	75,560	109,040	144
1886	93,049	124,970	134
1889	112,741	138,700	123
1892	125,738	147,287	117
1895	131,471	153,803	117
1898	134,941	155,517	115
1901	131,245	144,452	110
1904	143,471	145,685	101
1907	158,931	155,585	98
1910	163,988	158,361	97
1913	162,962	161,335	99
1916	177,246	165,426	93
1919	177,810	168,083	94
1922	178,372	170,740	96
1925	198,137	170,384	86
1928	193,523	168,436	82
1931	188,703	159,543	88
1934	201,224	152,180	76

Examining that table, it will be seen that since 1904, the confirmations have exceeded the infant baptisms and that there has been a steady decline in the ratio between them for the past 80 years.

Considering these statistics, one is led to the conclusion that a large proportion of those brought to confirmation have been baptized in other communions, and that today they constitute relatively a larger proportion than heretofore.

Another element to be considered is the advance in medical science and the wonderful health preventative measures carried on throughout our entire country. This has greatly reduced the rate of infant mortality. It is distressing to see comparative statistics of the death rates, particularly of children under six years of age and those under ten years of age, and compare them with the death rates of even fifty years ago.

It is an aphorism that the man is a grown-up child. In just the same way, the average communicant is a grown-up baptized Sunday School pupil, born of a Church family. Infant baptisms represent the child, while confirmations are peculiar to those of riper years. Therefore, it is entertaining to trace the relationship between infant baptisms of any one triennium and the number of confirmations fifteen years later.

Proceeding upon the formula that (a) the confirmations of today, less (b) the adult baptisms of today, equal (c) infant baptisms of fifteen years previously, it is entertaining to study how closely these figures would approximate the actual infant baptisms fifteen years earlier.

In the table just below following is (a) the confirmations for the several trienniums, and in the second column (b) are the adult baptisms for that triennium, and in the third column are (c) the confirmants who were baptized in previous years, and in the fourth column (d) the number of infant baptisms in the triennium fifteen years previously, and in the fifth column (e) is the ratio of the infant baptisms to the confirmants who were baptized during that triennium.

This table is as follows:

CONFIRMATIONS, CORRELATED WITH INFANT BAPTISMS

(15 Years Earlier)

(Allowance Made for Adult Baptism)

1847-1934

Confirmations				Baptisms		
Year	*Number*	*Adult No.*	*From Prev. Yrs.*	*Year*	*Infant No.*	*Ratio*
1832	10,836	3,394				
1835	10,277	2,021				
1838	11,866	2,522				
1841	14,767	4,729				
1844	22,215	7,807				
1847	15,918	4,408	11,510	1832	19,138	166
1850	18,937	5,957	12,980	1835	10,371	80
1853	23,884	7,807	16,077	1838	14,964	93
1856	30,644	9,542	21,102	1841	22,496	106
1859	43,401	14,729	28,254	1844	30,254	107
1862	33,494	11,084	22,410	1847	23,551	105
1865	(A) 46,717	13,153	33,564	1850	33,072	100
1868	59,940	18,394	41,546	1853	30,254	73
1871	70,391	22,476	47,915	1856	56,132	117
1874	73,270	22,120	52,150	1859	74,553	141
1877	77,638	25,302	52,336	1862	60,449	115
1880	79,011	23,469	55,542	1865	66,954	121
1883	75,560	21,243	54,317	1868	77,869	143
1886	93,049	26,246	66,803	1871	92,274	137
1889	112,741	32,861	79,880	1874	95,164	119
1892	125,738	36,023	89,715	1877	101,847	113
1895	131,473	37,017	94,456	1880	109,469	116
1898	134,941	37,208	97,733	1883	109,040	113
1901	131,245	34,441	97,804	1886	124,970	128
1904	143,471	36,933	106,438	1889	138,700	130
1907	158,931	41,618	117,313	1892	147,287	125
1910	163,988	43,823	120,165	1895	153,803	128
1913	162,962	42,339	120,623	1898	155,517	129
1916	177,246	45,183	132,063	1901	144,452	109
1919	(A) 177,810	(A) 41,193	136,617	1904	145,685	107
1922	178,372	37,202	141,170	1907	155,585	110
1925	198,137	41,618	156,519	1910	158,365	101
1928	193,573	37,825	155,748	1913	161,335	105
1931	188,703	34,060	152,643	1916	165,426	108
1934	201,224	32,930	168,294	1919	(A) 168,083	100
1937	.....	.....	.....	1922	170,740	.....
1940	.....	.....	.....	1925	170,384	.....
1943	.....	.....	.....	1928	168,436	.....
1946	.....	.....	.....	1931	159,543	.....
1949	.....	.....	.....	1934	152,180	.....

At a University of North Carolina Alumni dinner once, this writer heard a speaker heckled by being asked what a certain prominent citizen (an anti-State aid to education) would say about a certain proposition. The speaker remarked, "Dr. Blank's talk is just like a peacock's cry in the middle of the night. It is a ghastly, ungodly sound, and you awake with a start and a fright, but when you know what it is, you turn right over and go fast asleep."

IS THE BIRTH RATE INCREASING OR DECREASING?

Since the publication of the article in July, 1936, issue of The American Church Monthly, entitled as above, there has been no published article controverting the statistics, assembled on a five-year basis, as set forth in that article, nor has the method of comparison therein set out been suggested to be changed.

Using that same method of comparison, only in three-year periods (instead of five-year, as in that article) between the marriages in any one triennium and the infant baptisms in the succeeding triennium, a similar conclusion will be reached.

These figures work out as follows:

Year	*Marriages*	*Year*	*Infant Baptisms*	*Ratio*
1832	5,449	1835	10,371	1.90
1835	5,436	1838	14,964	2.75
1838	5,719	1841	22,496	3.92
1841	8,604	1844	30,254	3.51
1844	8,036	1847	23,551	2.93
1847	6,826	1850	33,072	4.84
1850	3,420	1853	39,565	11.56
1853	12,974	1856	56,132	4.32
1856	21,334	1859	74,553	3.49
1859	21,225	1862	60,449	2.84
1862	17,028	1865	66,954	3.92
1865	20,836	1868	77,869	3.73
1868	30,200	1871	92,274	3.05
1871	30,867	1874	95,164	3.08
1874	33,052	1877	101,847	3.08
1877	29,351	1880	109,214	3.72
1880	32,962	1883	109,040	3.30
1883	39,263	1886	124,970	3.18
1886	41,580	1889	138,700	3.33
1889	46,643	1892	147,287	3.15
1892	49,193	1895	153,803	3.12
1895	44,634	1898	155,517	3.48
1898	53,779	1901	144,452	2.68
1901	58,698	1904	145,685	2.48
1904	67,636	1907	155,588	2.30
1907	71,909	1910	158,361	2.20
1910	74,035	1913	161,335	2.17
1913	74,904	1916	165,426	2.20
1916	76,105	1919	(A) 168,084	2.20
1919	(A) 83,905	1922	170,740	2.03
1922	91,704	1925	170,384	1.85
1925	85,057	1928	168,436	1.98
1928	85,728	1931	159,543	1.86
1931	86,721	1934	152,180	1.75
1934	65,487	1937	.....	.....

FORECASTED

1934 (actual), 65,487; 1937 (forecasted).

Examining the above table, the question of incomplete recording of statistics is shown, when the marriages for the triennium ending in 1850 are only one-half of that of the triennium of 1847 and one-quarter of the succeeding triennium of 1853. Hence, for that triennium we get a figure that is badly out

TABLE I—PART 1

The Episcopal Church Statistics, U. S. A., 1785-1934, Set Out by Triennial Periods

Compiled from General Convention Statistics

Triennium	1 Population	2 Dioceses	3 Missionary Jurisdictions	4 Total	5 Clergy Including Bishops	6 Bishops	Canonically Resident 7 Priests	Canonically Resident 8 Deacons	Ordinations 9 Deacons	Ordinations 10 Priests	11 Suspended	Deposed 12 Priests	Deposed 13 Deacons	Transferred 14 In	Transferred 15 Out	16 Candidates	17 Postulants	17a Deceased	Triennium
1785		6																	1785
1786		6																	1786
1789		9																	1789
1792	4,193,574	11			175 (9)														1792
1795	4,607,355	11			176 (9)														1795
1799	5,159,063	11			219 (9)														1799
1801	5,485,528	11			211 (9)														1801
1804	6,064,947	12			215 (11)														1804
1808	6,837,307	12			167 (10)														1808
1811	7,459,750	12			177 (10)														1811
1814	8,179,321	12			184 (13)														1814
1817	8,898,892	13			262 (13)														1817
1820	9,638,453	15			309 (15)														1820
1823	10,379,825	16			362 (16)														1823
1826	11,548,096	17			454 (17)														1826
1828	12,816,367	17			484 (17)														1828
1832	12,685,332	18			592 (18)				119 (18)	92 (18)						134 (18)			1832
1835	14,967,736	19			763 (19)				197 (19)	136 (19)						165 (19)		22 (8)	1835
1838	16,250,140	25			951 (25)				214 (25)	179 (25)						188 (25)		27 (8)	1838
1841	17,732,715	25			1,052 (25)				187 (25)	168 (25)						155 (25)		28 (11)	1841
1844	16,569,041	27			1,096 (24)				191 (27)	176 (27)						203 (27)		21 (8)	1844
1847	21,406,168	28			1,404 (28)				243 (28)	193 (28)						146 (28)		34 (15)	1847
1850	22,280,638	29			1,558 (29)				221 (29)	228 (29)						120 (29)		43 (16)	1850
1854	25,736,070	30			1,651 (30)				146 (22)	149 (23)						176 (24)		42 (18)	1854
1856	28,211,504	31			1,828 (31)				254 (31)	227 (31)						243		58 (22)	1856
1859	30,686,929	33			2,065 (33)				301 (32)	238 (33)						241		75 (22)	1859
1862	32,935,623	33			2,286 (33)				243 (23)	223 (23)						248 (23)		52 (16)	1862
1865	35,060,138	33			2,450 (33)														1865
1868	37,194,653	35			2,662 (35)				312 (31)	281 (33)						349 (31)			1868
1871	39,814,757	40	8	48	2,876 (48)				378 (41)	301 (43)						462 (43)			1871
1874	43,293,980	41	8	49	3,086 (49)				410 (42)	310 (42)						389 (42)			1874
1877	46,773,203	45	13	58	3,082 (52)		2,762 (51)	262 (46)	263 (46)	248 (48)						376 (46)			1877
1880	50,262,382	48	13	61	3,355 (61)		2,982 (61)	310 (57)	388 (54)	330 (52)						387 (48)			1880
1883	54,099,061	48	15	63	3,627 (62)		3,240 (62)	322 (56)	409 (53)	359 (62)						401 (55)			1883
1886	57,937,540	49	15	64	3,760 (64)		3,356 (63)	287 (55)	398 (58)	391 (57)						344 (61)			1886
1889	61,775,121	51	13	64	4,002 (64)		3,624 (64)	315 (55)	377 (60)	334 (58)						431 (58)			1889
1892	65,665,810	52	14	66	4,250 (66)		3,865 (66)	313 (55)	487 (60)	425 (58)						582 (61)			1892
1895	69,579,368	53	21	74	4,541 (72)		4,022 (73)	440 (67)	621 (69)	511 (66)						567 (62)	263 (49)		1895
1898	72,493,929	58	22	80	4,842 (79)		4,380 (79)	381 (67)	557 (72)	564 (71)						590 (71)	280 (59)		1898
1901	77,747,402	59	21	80	5,022 (79)		4,583 (79)	353 (71)	505 (72)	529 (—)						471 (71)	250 (62)		1901
1904	82,601,384	62	26	88	5,149 (88)		4,711 (88)	348 (74)	506 (80)	453 (73)						510 (80)	302 (61)		1904
1907	87,455,366	63	27	90	5,329 (90)		4,891 (90)	336 (77)	483 (78)	471 (81)						466 (74)	323 (66)		1907
1910	92,267,080	65	32	97	5,513 (97)		5,013 (97)	337 (83)	529 (86)	509 (83)						431 (82)	407 (73)		1910
1913	96,512,407	68	34	102	5,670 (101)		5,214 (101)	332 (84)	545 (92)	507 (94)						461 (88)	365 (78)		1913
1916	100,757,735	68	35	103	5,750 (103)		5,303 (103)	324 (83)	531 (94)	517 (88)						466 (86)	602 (86)		1916
1919	105,003,055																		1919
1922	109,872,675	69	34	103	5,860 (103)		5,423 (103)	246 (83)	364 (87)	385 (87)						294 (86)	509 (87)		1922
1925	114,867,141	72	31	102	6,123 (101)		5,625 (100)	247 (73)	479 (89)	451 (89)	20 (11)	20 (11)		351 (81)		457 (91)	564 (81)	328 (76)	1925
1928	119,861,607	72	31	103	6,225 (101)		5,757 (102)	283 (77)	525 (87)	490 (94)	7 (6)	34 (24)		437 (81)		490 (84)	598 (80)	327 (74)	1928
1931	124,113,009	72	33	105	6,161 (99)		5,712 (98)	255 (77)	565 (90)	560 (89)	18 (11)	44 (35)		326 (78)		532 (87)	546 (83)	382 (73)	1931
1934	126,626,000	74	30	104	6,102 (100)		5,825 (100)	232 (78)	514 (91)	495 (89)	11 (10)	52 (31)				543 (86)	516 (82)	358 (80)	1934
1937																			1937

Note.—Numbers in parentheses are dioceses reporting.

TABLE I—PART 2

The Episcopal Church Statistics, U. S. A., 1785-1934, Set Out by Triennial Periods

Compiled from General Convention Statistics

Tri-ennium	18	Parishes			22	23	24	25	26	Baptisms				31	32	33	
	Lay Readers	19 Admitted	20 In Union	21 Not in Union	Missions	Total	Communicants	Families	Baptized Persons	27 Infant	28 Adult	29 Not Specified	30 Total	Confirmations	Marriages	Burials	Triennium
1785																	1785
1786																	1786
1789																	1789
1792																	1792
1795																	1795
1799																	1799
1801																	1801
1804																	1804
1808																	1808
1811																	1811
1814																	1814
1817																	1817
1820																	1820
1823																	1823
1826																	1826
1832			462 (12)				30,969 (16)	7,113 (7)		19,138 (14)	3,394 (14)	595 (2)	23,127 (17)	10,836 (18)	5,449 (13)	11,060 (13)	1832
1835			590 (12)				36,416 (19)	4,719 (4)		16,371 (11)	2,021 (11)	9,457 (9)	21,849 (10)	10,257 (19)	5,435 (11)	8,774 (11)	1835
1838			670 (17)				45,930 (23)			14,964 (12)	2,522 (12)	1,272 (2)	18,758 (17)	11,866 (23)	5,749 (13)	10,385 (13)	1838
1841			835 (19)				55,477 (25)	14,961 (14)		22,496 (14)	4,729 (14)	7,240 (9)	34,465 (22)	14,767 (25)	8,664 (17)	14,561 (14)	1841
1844			997 (20)				72,099 (26)	14,160 (6)		30,254 (19)	2,897 (19)	1,658 (3)	39,449 (24)	23,245 (25)	8,939 (17)	14,330 (17)	1844
1847							67,550 (27)			23,551 (21)	4,406 (21)	5,815 (7)	33,774 (28)	15,918 (28)	6,826 (19)	12,814 (19)	1847
1850							79,802 (28)	8,581 (2)		33,072 (24)	5,957 (24)	3,896 (4)	42,925 (28)	18,937 (29)	8,420 (20)	16,233 (20)	1850
1853			1,150 (22)				105,136			39,565 (24)	6,531 (24)	2,061 (4)	48,157 (28)	23,881 (29)	12,074 (24)	23,558 (24)	1854
1856			1,825 (29)				129,540 (31)			36,132 (26)	9,542 (26)	4,853 (4)	50,527 (30)	30,044	21,334 (29)	30,925 (30)	1856
1859			2,120 (29)				139,611 (33)			74,553 (33)	14,729 (33)		89,280 (33)	43,401 (33)	23,225 (32)	37,021 (32)	1859
1862			1,775 (23)				124,340 (23)			60,446 (23)	11,084 (23)		71,553 (23)	33,494 (23)	17,028 (22)	33,095 (22)	1862
1865			1,987 (20)				148,068 (24)			66,964 (24)	13,183 (24)	514 (1)	80,825 (25)		20,856 (24)	45,926 (24)	1865
1868	368 (20)		2,299 (32)				195,183 (34)			77,809 (31)	18,394 (31)	3,457 (4)	99,720 (35)	55,940 (36)	30,200 (31)	48,542 (34)	1868
1871	356 (32)		2,267 (46)		426 (32)		236,929 (47)			92,274 (43)	22,476 (43)	2,357 (43)	117,289 (43)	70,296 (43)	36,867 (45)	59,443 (45)	1871
1874	398 (30)		2,741 (42)		918 (37)		282,350 (48)	76,080 (25)		95,164 (46)	22,120 (46)		122,450 (48)	73,296 (47)	39,092 (47)	59,738 (46)	1874
1877	786 (38)		2,401 (45)		959 (42)		297,387 (52)	80,734 (29)	242,176 (19)	101,847 (50)	25,302 (50)	2,608 (50)	129,757 (50)	77,638 (52)	42,451 (50)	61,209 (50)	1877
1880	951 (44)		2,917 (55)		1,295 (51)		344,789 (61)	101,734 (39)	255,470 (31)	109,214 (58)	29,440 (57)	4,564 (4)	143,217 (61)	79,611 (60)	42,962 (60)	65,282 (61)	1880
1883	1,143 (49)		2,749 (52)		1,307 (63)		364,125 (92)	129,961 (40)	375,887 (32)	109,040 (58)	21,243 (58)	3,787 (4)	134,070 (61)	75,560 (62)	43,286 (60)	67,965 (60)	1883
1886	1,203		2,939 (58)		2,072 (59)		424,424 (64)	148,944 (41)	446,376 (36)	124,970 (61)	26,216 (61)		155,424 (61)	93,046 (66)	44,389 (62)	76,406 (61)	1886
1889	1,374 (55)		2,883 (58)	123 (11)	1,983 (80)		488,785 (64)	156,116 (37)		138,700 (64)	32,861 (64)		171,561 (64)	112,741 (64)	46,644 (63)	84,049 (63)	1889
1892	1,896 (59)		3,047 (62)	213 (47)	2,326 (57)		565,305 (66)	209,967 (46)		147,287 (66)	36,620 (66)		183,340 (66)	125,758 (66)	49,195 (65)	99,283 (65)	1892
1895	1,865 (62)		3,050 (66)	137 (43)	2,938 (68)		618,500 (72)			153,803 (72)	37,047 (72)		190,929 (72)	131,475 (72)	44,634 (72)	88,586 (72)	1895
1898	2,202 (73)		3,068 (71)	122 (42)	2,981 (74)		682,926		735,102 (49)	155,547 (79)	37,208 (79)		192,525 (79)	144,941 (78)	53,778 (78)	100,058 (78)	1898
1901	2,069 (74)		3,183 (74)	94 (64)	3,501 (76)		743,622 (79)		888,486 (54)	144,452 (79)	34,441 (79)		178,893 (79)	131,245 (79)	58,608 (79)	106,179 (79)	1901
1904	2,316 (80)		3,178 (78)	50 (47)	3,567 (88)		804,308 (88)		878,497 (54)	145,685 (88)	36,833 (87)		182,648 (88)	143,471 (88)	67,626 (88)	112,581 (88)	1904
1907	2,464 (83)	108 (49)	3,261 (82)	150 (49)	4,209 (90)		877,862 (90)		739,017 (66)	155,585 (90)	41,618 (90)		197,203 (90)	158,821 (90)	71,685 (88)	116,433 (88)	1907
1910	2,676 (85)	84 (45)	3,344 (88)	43 (32)	4,719 (97)		937,861 (97)		1,080,186 (74)	158,364 (97)	43,823 (97)		202,187 (97)	163,888 (97)	74,695 (96)	119,341 (96)	1910
1913	2,977 (93)	99 (48)	3,385 (89)	161 (35)	4,647 (101)		1,003,483 (102)		1,237,956 (72)	161,035 (102)	42,339 (102)		203,674 (102)	162,962 (102)	74,004 (102)	119,286 (102)	1913
1916	3,122 (93)	76 (43)	3,344 (89)	161 (43)	4,836 (103)		1,080,531 (103)		1,214,881 (77)	165,426 (100)	45,183 (100)		215,544 (100)	177,246 (100)	76,168 (103)	145,091 (103)	1916
1919																	1919
1922	3,475 (97)	116 (54)	3,406 (94)	147 (43)	4,492 (100)		1,137,858 (103)		1,735,432 (99)	170,740 (101)	37,202 (101)		209,631 (102)	178,372 (102)	81,201 (102)	135,559 (102)	1922
1925	4,236 (98)	265 (40)	3,606 (95)	98 (37)	4,666 (100)		1,167,081 (95)		1,723,937 (82)	170,384 (100)	40,009 (100)		210,393	198,137 (95)	85,067 (88)	148,139 (89)	1925
1928	4,591 (99)	183 (37)	3,622 (95)	87 (13)	4,667 (101)		1,239,461 (101)		1,942,917 (102)	168,436 (101)	37,825 (102)			193,528 (102)	85,728 (101)	138,048 (101)	1928
1931	4,615 (95)	51 (27)	3,717 (94)	160 (15)	4,486 (97)		1,290,887 (100)		1,927,111 (100)	159,543 (99)	34,060 (99)			188,767 (100)	86,721 (100)	132,625 (100)	1931
1934	4,532 (99)	39 (18)	3,683 (96)	145 (87)	4,223 (99)		1,338,630 (100)		1,974,016 (100)	152,180 (100)	32,930 (99)			201,224 (100)	65,487 (100)	147,889 (100)	1934
1937																	1937

TABLE I—PART 3

The Episcopal Church Statistics, U. S. A., 1785-1934, Set Out by Triennial Periods

Compiled from General Convention Statistics

Triennium	Sunday Schools		Parish Schools		Industrial Schools		Church Edifices Including Chapels			Wholly Free Churches		45	46	Triennium
	34 Officers and Teachers	35 Pupils	36 Officers and Teachers	37 Pupils	38 Officers and Teachers	39 Pupils	40 Consecrated	41 Total	42 Sittings	43 Number	44 Free Sittings	Rectories	Parish Houses	
1785														1785
1786														1786
1788														1788
1792														1792
1795														1795
1799														1799
1801														1801
1804														1804
1808														1808
1811														1811
1814														1814
1817														1817
1820														1820
1823														1823
1826														1826
1829														1829
1832	1,743 (10)	24,218 (14)					85 (18)							1832
1835	3,059 (9)	28,661 (11)					123 (19)							1835
1838	4,367 (9)	30,443 (13)					168 (25)							1838
1841	3,974 (10)	32,265 (11)					93 (25)							1841
1844	5,037 (13)	40,012 (14)					143 (27)							1844
1847	5,279 (16)	39,437 (16)					132 (28)							1847
1850	4,520 (17)	38,603 (19)					155 (29)							1850
1853	5,531 (18)	62,376 (23)					138 (25)	454 (7)				84 (3)		1853
1856	9,235 (20)	82,014 (25)					155	535 (6)				109 (7)		1856
1859	14,019 (27)	113,912 (31)					198	1,395 (27)				254 (19)		1859
1862		123,011 (22)					123 (23)	1,144 (17)				267 (17)		1862
1865	14,728 (18)	132,588 (19)						1,230 (19)				201 (8)		1865
1868	21,478 (29)	188,132 (33)						1,657 (27)				463 (22)		1868
1871	25,851 (41)	233,565 (44)					241 (38)	2,845 (48)				731 (39)		1871
1874	32,920 (42)	301,587 (45)					204 (30)	3,620 (42)				763 (38)		1874
1877	30,323 (49)	250,984 (50)	817 (24)	10,647 (23)			200 (45)	3,053 (48)				832 (46)		1877
1880	31,594 (55)	287,353 (60)	920 (32)	12,287 (32)			220 (50)	3,511 (59)		1,233 (38)		1,091 (54)		1880
1883	33,990 (58)	314,910 (60)	804 (36)	10,499 (35)			311 (50)	3,732 (60)		1,337 (38)		1,159 (54)		1883
1886	35,150 (58)	327,272 (61)	745 (29)	13,308 (30)			257 (54)	4,338 (62)		1,466 (36)		1,288 (38)		1886
1889	40,114 (59)	383,304 (62)	586 (28)	10,281 (28)			274 (58)	4,953 (58)		1,825 (40)		1,458 (57)		1889
1892	42,828 (62)	398,378 (68)	433 (27)	10,246 (28)			293 (56)	4,581 (60)		2,281 (44)		1,521 (59)		1892
1895	45,513 (70)	423,451 (72)	490 (29)	11,541 (30)	715 (20)	6,980 (20)	305 (66)	5,117 (71)	1,028,835 (57)	3,483	509,420 (51)	1,941 (69)		1895
1898	47,317 (77)	438,788 (79)	540 (29)	12,514 (30)	1,618 (29)	13,062 (29)	265 (63)	5,624 (79)	1,088,901 (61)	3,867 (70)	803,531 (61)	1,980 (75)		1898
1901	48,940 (78)	439,112 (78)	687 (35)	13,947 (35)	1,077 (27)	10,855 (27)	310 (73)	5,948 (78)	1,185,206 (62)	4,077 (65)	805,165 (60)	2,201 (75)		1901
1904	47,318 (81)	441,812 (84)	675 (35)	12,726 (35)	951 (25)	11,674 (25)	314 (69)	6,235 (86)	1,151,999 (64)	4,365 (79)	831,196 (62)	2,299 (79)		1904
1907	47,877 (84)	446,367 (88)	692 (35)	14,105 (35)	793 (32)	9,328 (32)	294 (73)	7,028 (89)	1,221,186 (73)	4,814 (84)	934,104 (73)	2,536 (83)		1907
1910	50,670 (94)	457,237 (97)	856 (38)	29,057 (38)	2,446 (31)	10,110 (31)	207 (68)	6,982 (97)	1,221,311 (81)	5,336 (91)	1,037,633 (80)	2,896 (94)		1910
1913	49,641 (94)	440,956 (98)	717 (32)	17,839 (34)	535 (24)	5,989 (25)	107 (71)	7,063 (102)	1,310,208 (80)	5,509 (97)	1,076,451 (79)	2,969 (97)		1913
1916	52,704 (99)	459,188 (102)	637 (27)	14,086 (28)	322 (25)	6,637 (26)	159 (65)	7,310 (103)	1,304,880 (84)	5,802 (100)	1,266,478 (84)	2,990 (99)		1916
1919														1919
1922	54,534 (98)	474,075 (100)	1,022 (25)	20,677 (25)	183 (20)	4,207 (20)	156 (66)	7,073 (102)	1,449,736 (92)	5,998 (96)		3,515 (102)	2,364 (99)	1922
1925	59,240 (98)	502,433 (98)	1,206 (22)	18,599 (23)	159 (14)	2,571 (13)	112 (51)	7,230 (100)	1,275,593 (84)	5,853 (89)	1,147,339 (82)	3,706 (100)	2,448 (97)	1925
1928	59,485 (100)	490,792 (102)	787 (25)	17,232 (25)	134 (16)	2,622 (16)	120 (54)	7,299 (101)	1,324,497 (79)	5,841 (86)	1,188,134 (74)	3,823 (101)	2,907 (101)	1928
1931	56,618 (99)	505,671 (99)	1,063 (30)	22,012 (30)	121 (16)	2,955 (16)	110 (53)	7,162 (98)	1,425,334 (86)	5,444 (77)	1,150,657 (67)	3,757 (98)	2,978 (97)	1931
1934	60,373 (98)	470,531 (98)	876 (25)	16,412 (26)	158 (11)	2,892 (11)	95 (47)	7,222 (99)	1,368,532 (88)	6,404 (92)	1,247,510 (85)	3,601 (97)	2,818 (97)	1934
1937														1937

TABLE I—PART 4

The Episcopal Church Statistics, U. S. A., 1785-1934, Set Out by Triennial Periods

Compiled from General Convention Statistics

Triennium	47 Theological Seminaries	48 Church Seminarians	49 Church Colleges	50 Church Academies	51 Church Hospitals	52 Church Orphanages	53 Church Homes	54 Other Institutions	Triennium
1785									1785
1786									1786
1789									1789
1792									1792
1795									1795
1799									1799
1801									1801
1804									1804
1808									1808
1811									1811
1814									1814
1817									1817
1820									1820
1823									1823
1826									1826
1829									1829
1832									1832
1835									1835
1838									1838
1841									1841
1844									1844
1847									1847
1850									1850
1853									1853
1856									1856
1859									1859
1862									1862
1865									1865
1868	15 (14)		18 (16)	83 (25)					1868
1871	13 (13)		15 (14)	132 (33)	17 (15)	30 (18)	22 (17)		1871
1874	17 (17)		19 (18)	48 (29)	34 (20)	33 (21)	25 (17)	66 (14)	1874
1877	16 (16)		14 (14)	81 (32)	27 (22)	30 (21)	34 (21)	32 (13)	1877
1880	16 (16)		15 (15)	93 (38)	33 (24)	41 (26)	29 (16)	30 (10)	1880
1883	16 (16)		17 (21)	99 (39)	45 (28)	48 (26)	32 (17)	56 (13)	1883
1886	16 (16)		13 (13)	101 (41)	54 (37)	52 (30)	37 (21)	29 (15)	1886
1889	19 (18)		15 (15)	149 (48)	57 (35)	40 (23)	60 (26)	22 (10)	1889
1892	20 (18)		13 (11)	129 (44)	73 (39)	40 (26)	62 (23)	73 (14)	1892
1895	19 (19)		13 (10)	124 (48)	74 (42)	48 (28)	70 (31)	128 (17)	1895
1898	23 (20)		13 (11)	136 (51)	72 (46)	52 (31)	102 (40)	38 (17)	1898
1901	16 (15)		12 (10)	116 (44)	70 (41)	50 (26)	83 (28)	57 (15)	1901
1904	20 (19)		14 (13)	105 (51)	77 (45)	53 (28)	80 (37)	55 (23)	1904
1907	23 (21)		17 (13)	132 (58)	72 (46)	57 (27)	84 (36)	79 (25)	1907
1910	20 (18)		15 (12)	114 (50)	66 (46)	62 (35)	77 (39)	64 (28)	1910
1913	26 (22)		16 (16)	173 (55)	79 (55)	64 (33)	71 (32)	80 (30)	1913
1916	24 (19)		14 (14)	128 (49)	84 (55)	48 (26)	77 (35)	136 (33)	1916
1919									1919
1922	20 (18)		11 (11)	104 (53)	72 (47)	55 (38)	92 (39)	189 (40)	1922
1925	20 (—)		14 ( )	138 (—)	61 ( )	41 ( )	85 (—)	72 (—)	1925
1928	20 (18)		13 (12)	230 (57)	66 (45)	45 (32)	115 (48)	142 (48)	1928
1931									1931
1934									1934
1937									1937

TABLE II

The Episcopal Church, U. S. A., 1832-1937

Communicant Percentages of Baptisms, Confirmations, Marriages, Burials, and Sunday Schools

Triennium	Communicants	Population	Baptisms			Confirmations	Marriages	Burials	Sunday Schools		Sittings in Churches		Ratios				Triennium
			Infant	Adult	Total				Officers and Teachers	Pupils	All	Free Sittings	Population to		Communicants to		
													Communicant	Clergy	Clergy	Parish	
1832	30,969	13,685,332											332	23,117	52		1832
1835	36,416	14,967,736	33,488	6,525	70,551	33,184	17,553	26,331	9,877	92,547			414	19,617	48		1835
1838	45,930	16,250,140	41,052	6,925	51,315	32,584	15,704	29,075	11,992	108,312			354	17,087	48		1838
1841	50,477	17,732,745	48,978	5,493		25,834	18,732	32,573	8,652	70,248			351	16,856	48		1841
1844	72,009	19,560,031	59,926	15,456	77,498	44,010	15,920	28,386	9,982	79,267			271	17,835	67		1844
1847	67,550	21,406,168	52,964	6,113	46,843	22,078	9,467	17,772	7,322	54,698			317	15,246	48		1847
1850	89,358	23,260,638	48,959	8,818	63,545	28,032	5,662	24,031	6,694	57,147			260	14,929	57		1850
1853	105,600	25,736,070	44,276	7,308	53,892	26,728	14,519	26,369	6,489	69,865			245	15,588	64		1853
1856	129,540	28,211,594	53,459	8,135	67,108	29,184	20,318	35,166	8,705	78,108			236	15,432	65		1856
1859	159,611	30,689,089	62,366	12,321	74,693	36,306	17,755	30,569	11,727	95,292			209	14,860	68		1859
1862	128,340	32,925,623	43,298	7,939	51,237	23,990	12,196	23,705		88,109			265	14,494	54		1862
1865	148,068	35,060,138	53,847	10,578	64,839		16,757	30,803	11,845	106,633			237	14,340	60		1865
1868	195,183	37,194,653	52,590	12,422	67,347	40,481	20,559	32,783	14,565	127,098			190	13,972	73		1868
1871	236,929	39,814,737	47,275	11,515	60,081	36,066	15,814	26,048	15,244	119,665			168	13,843	82		1871
1874	282,359	43,263,980	40,165	9,396	51,761	30,924	13,950	25,233	13,894	127,290			153	14,029	91		1874
1877	297,387	46,773,293	36,070	8,960	45,954	27,496	10,040	21,674	10,739	88,888			157	15,176	96		1877
1880	334,789	50,262,382	36,724	7,891	46,275	26,568	11,083	21,951	10,526	96,592			150	14,984	102		1880
1883	364,125	54,099,961	31,625	6,161	38,887	21,943	11,387	22,502	9,858	91,334			148	14,805	100		1883
1886	424,424	57,937,540	34,319	7,207	42,683	25,353	11,418	20,882	9,653	80,876			136	15,498	113		1886
1889	488,785	61,775,121	32,679	7,742	40,422	26,563	9,989	21,443	9,451	90,311			126	15,406	122		1889
1892	565,305	65,665,810	30,133	7,369	37,503	25,724	10,064	17,642	8,762	81,926			116	13,697	133		1892
1895	618,500	69,579,368	27,207	6,548	33,755	23,257	7,895	17,404	8,051	77,729	181,996	100,728	111	15,832	136		1895
1898	682,926	73,493,926	25,144	6,015	31,160	21,817	8,095	16,177	7,650	70,940	176,035	129,946	106	15,113	141		1898
1901	743,622	77,747,402	24,151	5,043	29,195	19,218	8,595	15,538	6,873	64,268	173,548	117,889	104	15,481	148		1901
1904	804,308	82,601,384	19,591	4,966	24,557	19,293	9,095	15,133	6,363	59,113	154,947	111,775	103	16,052	156		1904
1907	871,802	87,455,366	19,343	5,174	24,518	19,739	8,940	14,474	5,952	55,497	151,830	110,137	100	16,586	170		1907
1910	937,891	92,207,000	18,163	5,027	23,189	18,808	8,491	16,096	5,811	52,443	151,549	110,035	98	16,726	170		1910
1913	1,003,483	96,512,407	17,202	4,514	21,716	17,375	7,987	14,859	5,293	47,017	139,701	114,977	96	17,021	177		1913
1916	1,080,531	100,757,755	16,485	4,502	21,479	17,662	7,584	14,488	5,252	45,759	148,065	106,276	92	17,528	188		1916
1919	(A) 1,169,200	105,093,065	(A) 15,556	(A) 3,842	(A) 19,674	(A) 16,455	(A) 7,765	(A) 13,849	(A) 4,962	(A) 43,185	(A) 134,168	(A) 100,173	97	(A) 18,225	(A) 196		1919
1922	1,237,658	109,872,675	(A) 15,293	(A) 3,533	(A) 18,899	(A) 16,081	(A) 8,267	(A) 13,423	(A) 4,916	(A) 42,740	(A) 130,701	(A) 103,429	89	18,750	191		1922
1925	1,167,081	114,867,141	14,976	3,516	18,493	17,416	7,476	13,021	4,703	41,671	112,124	100,852	97	19,254	199		1925
1928	1,206,991	119,861,607	11,432	3,241		16,581	7,345	13,542	5,096	42,052	113,488	101,803	96	20,045	210		1928
1931	1,290,887	124,113,000	12,808	2,753		15,392	7,011	12,420	4,577	40,882	115,251	97,027	95	20,751	219		1931
1934	1,338,630	126,626,000	11,788	2,550		15,588	5,073	11,456	4,676	36,481	109,044	96,629					1934
1937																	1937

TABLE III—PART 1

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, U. S. A., RESUME OF SELECTED STATISTICS

Ten-Year Periods, 1790-1930

Year	Dioceses	Clergy	Communicants	Population	Ratio to Each Communicant	Increase				Year
						Statistics		Per Cent		
						Communicant	Population	Communicant	Population	
1790	7	190		3,929,214						1790
1800	8	210		5,308,483			1,379,269		35.1	1800
1810	9	218		7,239,881			1,931,398		36.4	1810
1820	13	331		9,638,453			2,398,572		33.1	1820
1830	17	534	30,339	12,866,020	416		3,227,567		33.5	1830
1840	25	1,069	55,427	17,069,453	308	24,488	4,203,433	79.15	32.7	1840
1850	29	1,589	89,359	23,191,876	260	33,932	6,122,423	61.22	35.9	1850
1860	33	2,155	146,588	31,443,321	214	57,229	8,251,445	64.04	35.6	1860
1870	39	2,838	220,000	38,558,371	175	73,412	7,115,050	50.08	22.6	1870
1880	43	3,422	344,799	50,155,783	145	124,799	11,597,412	56.72	30.1	1880
1890	64	4,081	509,149	62,947,714	123	164,360	12,791,931	47.67	25.5	1890
1900	59	4,856	714,575	75,994,575	107	205,426	13,046,861	40.34	20.7	1900
1910	68	5,513	928,780	91,972,266	99	214,205	15,977,691	29.97	21.0	1910
1920	69	5,700	1,096,895	105,710,620	96	168,115	13,738,354	18.10	14.9	1920
1930	73	5,926	1,254,227	122,775,046	97	157,332	17,064,426	14.34	16.1	1930
SIX YEARS TO 1936										
1936	75	6,001	1,369,152	(Est.) 128,429,000	94	115,025	(Est.)5,654,000	9.28	4.6	1936

Forecast Estimates for Ten-Year Period, 1940

(Made September 1, 1937)

Year	Dioceses	Clergy	Communicants	Population	Ratio to Each Communicant	Increase				Year
						Statistics		Per Cent		
						Communicant	Population	Communicant	Population	
1940	76	6,176	1,448,055	132,191,892	91	193,828	9,416,846	15.45	7.7	1940

Population experts estimate 1940 population, based on vital statistics, from 132,500,000 to 134,500,000; in the same way they approximate the 1950 population at 140,500,000 as minimum and 148,500,000 as maximum.

PART 2

ACTUAL CHURCH STATISTICS

Approximate Census Figures, 1931-1936

Year	Dioceses	Clergy	Communicants	Population	Ratio to Each Communicant	Increase				Year
						Statistics		Per Cent		
						Communicant	Population	Communicant	Population	
1931	74	5,940	1,279,133	124,070,000	96.9	24,906	1,294,954	1.985	1.055	1931
1932	74	5,999	1,286,281	124,822,000	97.0	7,148	752,000	.559	.606	1932
1933	74	5,953	1,306,730	125,693,000	96.2	20,449	871,000	1.593	.698	1933
1934	74	5,985	1,327,757	126,425,000	95.3	21,027	732,000	1.609	.582	1934
1935	74	6,020	1,351,999	127,521,000	94.3	24,242	1,096,000	1.825	.851	1935
1936	74	6,001	1,369,152	128,429,000	93.7	17,153	908,000	1.268	.712	1936
1937										1937

TABLE IV

The Episcopal Church, U. S. A., Number of Clergymen, 1792-1829

Count of Clergy in General Convention Journals Supplemented by State of Church Report by Dioceses

	1792	1795	1799	1801	1804	1808	1811	1814	1817	1820	1823	1826	1829
Maine 1820										2	2	2	4
New Hampshire 1802			(3)	(3)	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	6	8
Massachusetts 1784			11	9	11	11	8	10	13	12	20	27	33
Rhode Island 1790	2	2	4	5	3	4	3	4	4	7	7	6	7
Vermont 1790							2	1	4	5	7	11	9
Connecticut 1783	23	23	25	29	22	27	31	34	36	39	47	52	59
New York 1785	20	24	21	23	32	38	47	55	68	75	93	114	129
New Jersey 1785	9	8	7	7	8	7	8	9	12	15	14	19	20
Pennsylvania 1784	14	19	16	16	16	19	21	22	26	28	37	58	63
Delaware 1786	3	5	4	4	4	4		2	3	4	3	6	7
Maryland 1783	32	18	41	38	42	39	35	25	37	48	45	50	49
Virginia 1785	59	65	67	58	57				34	29	34	38	42
North Carolina 1817									3	7	9	11	13
South Carolina 1785	14	12	20	19	17	14	16	18	18	27	28	36	35
Georgia 1823							1				4	4	3
Ohio 1818										7	8	9	5
Kentucky 1829													
Mississippi 1826												5	
Totals	176 (9)	176 (9)	219 (9)	211 (9)	215 (11)	167 (10)	177 (10)	184 (13)	262 (13)	309 (15)	362 (16)	454 (17)	484 (17)

No list for Massachusetts 1792 and 1795.
No list for Vermont 1792, 1795, 1799, 1801, 1804, and 1808.
No list for Delaware 1786.
No list for Virginia 1808, 1811, and 1814.
No list for Mississippi 1829.

of line with the other figures. This failure to assemble the statistics may be due to the upset condition of the country at that time, namely, the Mexican War, followed by the gold discovery in California, and the migration of people from the older communities to the new regions of the country.

With this explanation it will be seen that the ratio between infant baptisms and any one triennial period compared with the marriages in the preceding triennium averaged considerable above three per cent (3%) until 1898. Since that time it has declined, so that the infant baptisms of the triennium of 1934 were only one and three-quarters in proportion to the marriages in the triennium of 1931.

The newspapers of the present time (this is written September 22, 1937) carry notices of the opening of schools and the estimate that over sixteen million (16,000,000) pupils will be in attendance in the schools, which is estimated as a decrease of one million (1,000,000) from the attendance fifteen years ago, and it is noted that this is in line with the trend of the census figures showing a rising age group of population, with a decrease in those under thirty years of age and a corresponding increase in the proportion of those over thirty years of age.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS

It is interesting in Table I to note that the Sunday Schools have grown from 1,743 officers and teachers and 24,218 Sunday School pupils to 60,373 officers and teachers and 470,931 pupils, in 1934. This increase is large in numbers yet to get a true perspective they must be placed on a comparative basis, which will be seen in Table II, where these same figures are expressed in terms of percentage of communicants.

The high water mark of Sunday Schools, from a percentage basis, seems to have been between 1860 and 1890, when the Sunday School enrollment was in excess of 90% of communicant strength. In 1934 the Sunday School enrollment was 36½% of communicant strength.

The wide difference in these relative figures naturally raises the question: What causes produce such results? As the immigration to the United States in the '50s, '60s, '70s, and '80s was largely from the British Isles, it brought church people with their families, which increased both the communicant roll and the Sunday School. Since 1890 the immigration has been from the south of Europe and other parts, where the Church of England is not recognized. Again, the period of the '40s and the '50s were the times of great religious revival in America, which swept the country, and our Church was somewhat reflected by the growth of the Evangelical Group. The facts surrounding the recording of statistics at various times have to be reckoned with in getting a true perspective, or in weighing the relative importance of such facts.

Again, following the Civil War, there were numerous parishes and missions which conducted parochial schools, many of whose pupils were from other communions. On Sundays, these same day pupils were in attendance at the Sunday School, hence most parishes and missions showed extra large Sunday School enrollment. Again, United States Government statistics show a decrease in the national birth rate, which has been very pronounced in the last twenty years.

These observations just made are some of the surrounding circumstances that should be taken into consideration, and doubtless numerous other factors will suggest themselves to the reader.

The high water mark in the number of Sunday School officers and teachers seems to have been in 1934, when there were 60,373, which was 4⅔%. In 1871 the 25,851 officers and teachers were 15¼% of the communicants. That triennium the percentage of Sunday School pupils reached 127%.

MARRIAGES

It is striking on Table II that the per cent of marriages which averages around 7% plus (since 1910), is very much lower than the per cent prior to 1895, which ran from 10% up to 20%. Apparently (but not actually) this looks like the Church is losing its hold on the people. The 21,334 marriages in 1856 were 20.318% for the 119,540 communicants. And, as the population was 28,211,504, it represented one marriage for each 1,322 of population. The 86,721 marriages for the triennium 1931 were only 7.011%, on the communicant strength of 1,290,887, while measured on the estimated population of 124,113,000, it was one marriage for each 1,431 of population.

These comparative figures will have to be read in the light of the present day, when churches are so widespread all over the United States, and the several denominations render service to their own people. It was a different situation eighty years ago, when churches were few, the population sparse and badly scattered, and in every neighborhood where there was a resident church minister, his ministrations were availed of by the neighbors, irrespective of their church affiliation.

The drop in the number of marriages in the triennium 1931 to 1934 is thought to be temporary, due to the depression. Several rectors, especially in the larger cities, have told of people affected by the financial depression, the wage earner being thrown out of work, not having church marriages or funerals. The total number of marriages, as shown by the statistics from 1832 to 1934, aggregates 1,490,300, which is three times the population of the District of Columbia.

Table II is one of percentages and ratios. It shows, for triennial periods from 1832 to 1934, the communicants as taken from the General Convention, the population as estimated by the United States Census Bureau, and gives the percentages of baptisms (infant, adult, and total shown separately), confirmations, marriages, burials, Sunday School teachers as well as pupils, church sittings and free sittings.

The percentages are calculated upon the number of communicants at the beginning of that triennium.

The last three columns tabulate (a) the ratio of population to each communicant, (b) the ratio of population to clergy, (c) the ratio of communicants to clergy.

From these figures it will be seen that in 1832 there was one communicant to each 332 of population, and in 1934 there was one communicant for each 95 of the population.

In 1832 there were 52 communicants for each clergyman, and in 1934 there were 219 communicants for each clergyman. There is an apparent drop for the triennium '35-'38-'41, which is evidently due to inadequate statistics. Since 1850 there has been an increasing ratio of communicants to clergymen (the Civil War statistics are inadequate), which speak for themselves.

The ratio of population to clergymen, which was practically 18,000 a century ago, declined to 14,000 in the early '70s. Since that time, as the number of clergymen has not increased as fast as the population, the ratio at the triennium of 1934 was 20,751.

The Sunday School percentages present a distinct problem. A hundred years ago there were practically 12 officers and teachers, as well as 108 Sunday School scholars, for each one hundred (100) communicants. The statistics may have been misleading, and they decline the following triennium to 8½% as teachers and 70% of the communicants as Sunday School scholars. Doubtless these figures were induced by the great migration of people following the panic of 1837, who migrated to new states and territories, where land was cheap, conditions primitive, and in which the Church was very sparsely represented. It is striking that the high water mark, in a percentage way, is

reached in the Sunday School enrollment in the late '60s, and in the '70s. These high percentages are to be considered in the light of conditions at that time, following the Civil War, when the percentage of illiteracy was high. Our Church, along with others, established parochial and mission schools, which were great factors to Sunday Schools. Numerous day scholars in a parochial school were on the Sabbath day enrolled in the Sunday School. It was not a subsidized Sunday School, but there was an induced attendance. The percentage of illiteracy in the United States can well be used to give the point of view for this observation. The percentage of illiteracy, ten years of age and over, has been calculated by the United States Government Census since 1870 and for the United States and North Carolina (this writer's State) they work out as follows:

Census Year	*United States*	*North Carolina*
1870	20.0	51.7
1880	17.0	48.3
1890	13.3	35.7
1900	10.7	28.7
1910	7.7	18.5
1920	6.2	13.1
1930	4.3	10.0

The triennium of 1934 showed that the percentage of officers and teachers was 4.676% and the percentage of Sunday School teachers was 36.481%, compared with each one hundred (100) communicants. These statistics present practical questions that will challenge the independent thought of interested churchmen.

Similar to the decrease in the number of Sunday School scholars has been the decrease in the percentage of infant baptisms, which ran higher in the two decades from 1850 to 1870. One factor that made the percentage of infant baptisms run high was that the immigration into the United States at that time was largely from the British Isles. They were for the most part younger people, sturdy members of the Church of England, who as married couples came to America to make their homes and not as single men intending to return later to their native land with what money they could accumulate and there make a home in the old country. Again, in the baptisms of that time, in many of the Southern Dioceses, there were a large number of Negro children who were then slaves. Later, following the close of the Civil War, and the financial ruin that followed, the Church in many instances did not follow up that work.

The percentage of confirmations in 1934 is 15.588%, whereas a century ago it was 32.584%. Looking at these figures in a relative way, one hundred years ago the Church numbered less than 50,000 communicants while in 1934 it numbered 1,338,630, which is practically 1,300,000 greater than a hundred years ago. Relatively, one person confirmed then counted a larger percentage than one confirmed today.

When we compare the number of burials and marriages of one triennium with another, the census figures showing the population per square mile give a splendid sidelight. In 1930 the population was 41.3% per square mile, as against 7.9% in 1850 and 13.0% in 1870.

In 1930 the urban population of 68,954,823 was 90% of the total population of 1900. The urban population in 1930 was 56% of the total population, as against an urban population of 14,358,167 in 1880, being 28.6% of the total population then of slightly in excess of 50,000,000.

The square mile population, as shown by the census figures, visualize most strongly the moving into cities. The statistics and percentages of urban and rural population, and the population per square mile, as shown in the several United States Census from 1790 to 1930, are as follows:

	Statistics			Percentages		
Year	*Total*	*Urban*	*Rural*	*Urban*	*Rural*	*Per Sq. Mile*
1790	3,929,214	131,472	3,797,742	3.4	96.6	4.5
1800	5,308,483	210,873	5,097,610	3.9	96.1	6.1
1810	7,239,881	356,920	6,882,961	4.8	95.2	4.3
1820	9,638,453	475,135	9,158,687	4.9	95.1	5.5
1830	12,866,020	864,509	12,001,511	6.7	93.3	7.3
1840	17,069,453	1,453,994	15,615,459	8.6	91.4	9.7
1850	23,191,876	2,897,586	20,294,290	12.5	87.5	7.9
1860	31,443,321	5,072,256	26,371,065	16.1	83.9	10.6
1870	38,558,371	8,071,875	30,486,496	20.9	79.1	13.0
1880	50,155,783	11,318,547	38,837,236	22.6	77.4	16.9
1890	62,947,714	18,284,385	44,337,865	29.1	70.9	21.2
1900	75,994,575	30,380,433	45,614,142	31.1	68.9	25.6
1910	91,972,266	42,166,120	49,806,146	45.8	54.2	30.9
1920	105,710,620	54,304,603	51,406,017	51.4	48.6	35.5
1930	122,775,046	68,954,823	53,820,223	56.2	43.8	41.2

These comparative figures emphasize the change that has come over our country and the condition of its people.

Table III gives a resume of certain selected statistics at ten-year periods, showing the number of dioceses, clergy, communicants, population, and the increase in communicants and in population at each of the 10 years. It also shows the ratio of population to each communicant. Also, it gives the increase for each decade shown of the number of communicants and of the population and the percentage of such increase for both communicants and population.

It also gives the same information for the six years 1931-1936 and a forecast of what will be these same items in 1940.

Also, it gives the detail of these statistics for the six years 1931 to 1936, as taken from The Living Church Annual of those years. On this has been computed the ratio of population to communicant and the percentage of increase of communicant to population.

These figures show that in 1830 there were approximately 416 of population to each communicant, and in 1930, 97 of population to each communicant, and in 1936, 94 of population to each communicant. They further show that on a percentage basis, the communicants have increased faster than the population in every decade save that of 1920 to 1930, when the population increased 16.1% and the communicants increased 14.34%.

Is the failure of the Church to increase the number of communicants in that decade at a less rate than the increase of population an admission of a failure? How would that question be answered?

The increase of 17,064,426 in population was due in part to 2,823,399 immigrants being admitted in that decade. The April 1, 1930, Census shows the foreign-born population of the United States at 14,204,149. The overwhelming number of those immigrants and foreign born were from other than English speaking countries, and the natural increase of population, plus the nearly three million immigrants during that decade, explains why the population increase was 1.8% greater than the Church communicant increase of 14.34%.

Interesting as are statistics, they should not be used "to merely record the minutes of the last meeting," as there is the further use of forecasting the statistics of the future, based upon the trend of the times. It is the present in which we live.

Anyone examining the statistics of the National Church, set out by Dioceses and Provinces, in the 1937 Living Church Annual, as set out on pages 402 to 407, is interested as the figures show progress or standstill. Naturally, an imaginative person wonders if those figures could have been foretold before they were assembled.

For several years this writer (an amateur statistician) has been studying the statistics of our Church, as well as those of other communions, and each year since 1929 has annually prepared a forecast of what would be the statistics compiled.

As on December 24, 1936, after having received the 1937 Living Church Annual on December 12, 1936, this writer prepared and typed a monograph reviewing the statistics in the 1937 Living Church Annual (collected October 1st, from the printed 1936 Diocesan Journals, which were as of January 1, 1936) and compared the same with a forecast made December 15, 1935. That typewritten monograph, which also contains a forecast for the aggregate statistics of January 1, 1937, which will be collected and tabulated as of October 1, 1937, and will appear in the 1938 Living Church Annual, is very appropriate to this study and is now incorporated into this monograph.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH STATISTICS

(Compiled October 1, 1936, as of December 31, 1935)

On December 12, 1936, this writer received a copy of the Living Church of the issue of that week, containing a reprint of the Editorial from the 1937 Living Church Annual, which reviewed the statistics of the Episcopal Church (set out in the 1937 Living Church Annual, pages 402 to 407) as of October 1, 1936, which had been compiled from the Diocesan Journals, or other official sources, from the Parish reports made as of december 1, 1935.

On page 5 (1937 Living Church Annual) appears the summary reported in 1936, in contrast with the summary reported in 1935, which may be summarized as follows:

The 6,385 clergymen represent a decrease of 25.
The 1,408,322 communicants are an increase of 18,740.
The 2,670,740 baptized persons are an increase of 29,263.
The 60,355 Sunday School teachers are a decrease of 597.
The 492,491 Sunday School scholars are a decrease of 13,909.
The 49,634 infant baptisms are a decrease of 865.
The 11,243 adult baptisms are a decrease of 957.
The 63,302 total baptisms are an increase of 246.
The 68,751 confirmations are an increase of 1,655.
The 51,581 marriages are an increase of 1,030.

On a whole, these are satisfactory increases over the preceding year.

Under date of December 15, 1935, this writer made a forecast of what would be the statistics compiled as of October 1, 1936, and reported in the 1937 Living Church Annual, which forecast was put in writing and it is entertaining now to contrast those with the actual figures, which have been released.

Here follows a tabulation showing in column one (a) the forecast made December 18, 1935, in column two (b) the actual statistics compiled from the Diocesan Journals as of October 1, 1935, and released December 4, 1936, and in column three (c) how much the forecast was over or under.

This table is as follows:

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, U. S. A.

Comparison of Forecast and Statistics as of October 1, 1936

(Forecast made December 18, 1936. Compiled Statistics Released December 12, 1936)

	Forecast Dec. 18, 1935	*Actual Dec. 12, 1936*	*Over or Under*
Clergy	6,431	6,385	+46
Increase	21	.....	.....
Ordinations:			
Priests	148	198	—50
Deacons	196	193	+3
Candidates	377	339	+38
Postulants	363	388	—25
Lay Readers	3,869	6,814	+55
Parishes and Missions	8,051	8,069	—18
Baptisms:			
Infant	49,398	49,634	—236
Adult	12,296	11,243	+53
Not Specified	.....	2,425	.....
Total	61,800	63,302	—1,502
Confirmations	65,320	68,751	—3,431
Baptized Persons	2,051,409	2,067,740	—16,331
Communicants	1,414,491	1,408,332	+6,159
Net Gain	24,899	18,738	+6,161
Marriages	28,314	27,046	+1,268
Burials	54,127	51,581	+2,546
Church Schools:			
Teachers	61,051	60,355	+696
Scholars	506,373	492,491	+13,882
Contributions	$29,115,224	$30,487,667	$1,372,443

It will be noted that the 6,385 clergy were over forecasted 46. The ordination of priests was under forecasted by 50, and of deacons, over forecasted by 3. The number of candidates was over forecasted by 38. The Postulants were under forecasted 25.

The 3,814 lay readers were over forecasted by 55.

The 8,069 Parishes and Missions were under forecasted by 18, which looks like there has been a slowing down of abandoning mission stations.

The 49,684 infant baptisms were under forecasted 236 (½ of 1%), which looks like a decrease in the birth rate.

The 11,043 adult baptisms were over forecasted by 53 (4/10 of 1%).

The 2,425 not specified baptisms make the aggregate 53,302, which is 1,502 (2½%) greater than the forecast.

The 68,751 confirmations were under forecasted 3,431 (5%).

The 1,408,333 communicants were over forecasted by 159 (4/10 of 1%).

The net gain of 18,738 was over forecasted 6,161.

In the same way, the marriages were over forecasted by about 5%, and likewise the burials were over forecasted by the same percentage.

The Sunday School teachers were over forecasted 696 (1%), while the 492,491 Sunday School scholars were over forecasted by practically 13,882, which is 5%.

For an approximation, the above discrepancies are within reason, and very few of them are exceptionally wide of the mark.

However, today (December 24, 1936), to read over the figures released October 1, 1936, which are compiled from Parochial reports made as of December 1, 1935 (the latest reports possibly available) are very interesting, yet they are twelve months old and chronicle the work of the past. It is the present in which we live, and persons making a forecast a year ago, it would be only fair, today, December 24, 1936, to make a forecast of what will be the statistics compiled in the several 8,000 parishes and missions on December 31, 1936, reported to the Diocesan authorities, and printed in the 1937 Diocesan Journals, which in turn will be assembled and grouped in the 1938 Living Church Annual, which is the only table of national statistics of the church, as the General Convention figures are tabulated on a three-year basis.

Anyone who wishes to make such a forecast is privileged to do so. Only such parties making a forecast are requested to put their figures in writing, as he or she will stand by them when the actual figures are released.

What would be these statistics in detail? How would they be figured? Can they be approximated? Or, can they be guessed?

Whichever way appeals to the reader, he or she is privileged to use. This writer has been working a plan of taking the trend of the times, and by averaging the percentages and ratios for the past one, two, and three years, and working from that basis.

Using the method of forecasting, as heretofore, which is based on a three-year trend, we get the following table, which is an approximation:

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, U. S. A.

Forecast for October 1, 1937, Made December 24, 1936

(Figures tabulated table released December 24, 1936—75 Dioceses and 32 Missionary Jurisdictions)

	Membership Basis	*Clerical Ratio*	*Average*
Clergy	6,299	.....	6,299
Ordinations:			
Deacons	.....	192	192
Priests	.....	206	206
Candidates	253	266	260
Postulants	337	275	306
Lay Readers	3,666*	3,741	3,704
Parishes and Missions	7,975	7,937	7,956
Baptisms:			
Infant	48,357	48,341	48,349
Adult	10,237	10,556	10,397
Not Specified	4,040	2,815	3,428
Total	62,633	61,716	62,175
Confirmations	68,280	68,185	68,233
Baptized Persons	2,078,660	2,077,083	2,077,372
Communicants	1,423,762	1,420,485	1,422,124
Net Gain	15,430	13,341	14,386
Marriages	27,738	29,107	28,423
Burials	53,071	50,844	51,958
Church Schools:			
Teachers	59,224	50,502	59,363
Scholars	280,433	480,044	480,239
Contributions	$29,918,605.01	$29,896,735.24	$29,405,670.13

Frankly, the estimating of the figures for contributions, above set forth, which is one million dollars less than the actual figure set forth in the 1937 Living Church Annual (page 407), looks ridiculous. However, as this forecast takes into consideration the experience of one, two, and three years previously, it reaches back to when the contributions were on a downward trend, in fact, an almost abrupt drop, which will be seen by page 411 (1937 Living Church Annual), which results in a computation lower than what the writer thinks will be the actual fact.

It is believed that the personal figures are an approximation of what the actual statistics will show. Time alone can show.

Anyone who thinks differently is privileged to put his or her estimate in writing, and the figures released one year hence (tabulated as of October 1, 1937) will verify how near they approximate the results. (This is dated December 24, 1936.)

These forecasted figures show the usefulness of statistics compiled annually, rather than triennially.

This hastily written narrative, to accompany the table of statistics, has been hurriedly dictated, put together, and is turned over to the printer, who is calling for more copy.

It is hoped that the narrative may interest the reader in the tables of figures, from which he will make his own deductions. Again, it is a matter of regret that these statistics are not more complete. Another matter of regret is that they are not kept on an annual basis, which would be so much more informative.

The basis of all statistics gets back to the Parish itself, next is the assembling of Parochial reports, which make up the Diocesan statistics, and from the reports of the Dioceses are assembled the statistics of the National Church.

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